THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMERS. Our latest advices from New Orleans are to April 20, at which time there were no tidings of the California steamer, then fully due at that port.

Sampr Hook, May 1—10 clock P. M.

The steam-hip Atlantic, now due from Liverpool, has not yet been signalled off this port.

TREASURY STATEMENT. Washington, Tuesday, May 1, 1855.
The United States Treasurer's statement shows that
the amount in the Treasury on the 23d ult., subject to
draft, was \$20,203,387.

FROM BOSTON.

Bostos, Tucciay, May 1, 1255.

Ames Stone, the Know Nothing candidate, has been elected County Treasurer for Middlesex.

The Hies Committee recumed its laves ignations today, but, so far, no new light has been thrown upon the matter.

day, but, so far, no new light has been thrown upon the matter.

In the House, to day, Mr. Slack submitted a premible and resolutions concerning the alleged invasion of Kansas by armed Missourians, calling upon the Executive of Missiouri to prevent a repetition of the our rage; also, calling upon the Presionat to take irstant and effective measures for sustaining the soir stant and effective measures for sustaining the corresponding the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, if precessary, to said with ner whole power the Governor of Kansas, and the people of that or any other State or Territory, in support of constitutional rights, by whomseever infringed.

This ferencon the weather has been warm, with a drizzling rain; but, notwithstanding its inclemency, thirty onnibus loads of juveniles proceeded to Rusbury and enjoyed a May-moralog breakfast. They were accompanied by a band of music.

THE KANE EXPEDITION—ELECTION
PRILADELPHIA, To each y May 1, 1855.
The propeller for the Kane Expedition was launched this after oon, at the Navy Yard, in fine style.
A few scattering returns indicate the election of Hager for City Treasurer. He was supported by the Whigs and Democrats, in opposition to the Know-Nothings.
The Medical Convention assembled this morning at the Musical Fund Hall, and a large number of dele-

The Medical Convention assembled this morning at the Musical Fund Hail, and a large number of delegates were present from all sections of the Union.

Dr. Charles A. Pope, who was present at the last session, delivered an address.

A Committee was then appointed to nominate permanent officers, and select a place for the next meeting of the Convention.

An Essay on "Placenta Pravia," by Dr. James T. Track, of White Plains, N. Y., was declared to be the prize essay.

Nearly five hundred delegates were present. A number of them visited the Alms-House this afternoon.

THE NEW-ORLEANS POSTMASTER. BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 1, 1855.

The Southern mail as late as due is through from

The Southern man as interest cut is tallogar from all parts.

The Hon. Isaac E. Morse was specially instructed by Attorier-General Coabing to prosecute Postmaster Kerdall, of New Orleans. In the preliminary examination the prosecution stated that it would be proved, notes were stolen from a letter mailed at Memphis, that they were marked, and were found to have been afterward disposed of by Mr. Kendall.

Wm. P. Rowand, of New York, (Lloyd's Agent,) at Savannah, was drowned off that port on Saturday last.

BANK ROBBERY.

HANK ROBBERY.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, May 1, 1855.

The window of Mesers. Pierce & Nelson's banking office in this city was emselved in last night, and some \$500 or \$600 stolen. The burglar made his escape.

CLUB-LIFE IN NEW-YORK.

Clubs are exotics in New York. They do not spring naturally from the social necessities of our people, as they do in London; but, there being Clubs in London, we must have Clubs too, as we have liveried flunkles, Gothic churches and "Academies of Music and of Painting. The habit of imitation is yet strong upon us, as it must of necessity be with all colonized nailons. We have, it is true, a few indigenous insti tutions, such as monster botels, Mormonism and black Slavery, but the Club House is not one of them; we bave imported it, as we have a good many other of the luxurious phases of European civilization. But it begins to take root and theire among us, though the very names of our Clubs show how unrest and unnecessary they are. The Clubs of London represent classes, and theirs indicate for whose benefit they were instituted—as, for example, the Athenaum, the Army and Navy, the Oriental, the University, the United Service, the Oxford and Cambridge, the City, the Travellers', the Reform, the Conservative, and so on. There was a Club organized in New-York, some twenty-five years ago, called the Albion, which oc ondwsy, but it died out many years ago, and is

cupied rooms in Park-place House, on the corner of now forgotten. The Century Club was instituted some ten or twelve years ago, the object of its founders being to unite together, in social meetings, authors, artists, amateurs and patrons of Art; it occupied rooms, originally, over one of the brick stores on the corner of Broadway and Prince at , but has, during the past two years, rented an ordinary house in Ninth-st. The name of this Club is without any meaning, that we know of.

Its members represent almost every class, such as painters, journalists, brokers, auctioneers, engravers, dry-goods jobbers, judges, grocers, booksellers, crockery-dealers, lawyers and idlers. Smoking, drinking and reading postry are said to be favorit recreations of the Century, and its members give an annual party in strawberry time to the ladies and clergymen of their acquaintance, who thereby gain an insight into Club life. The Century is inexpensive. and anybody may join it, unless some ob section on the part of a member should subject a can didsta to a black-balling.

The New-York Club has just stepped out of existence. It was founded some fifteen years since, and its members consisted of fashionable young men about town. It occupied a house in Broadway, opposite St. Thomas's Church, several years, and was dissolved, it is generally understood, to get rid of certain members whose habits or anteceden's rendered their companionship undesirable. The Uni verse is the name of a new Cmb which was organized a year or two since on a religious foundation—the only one of the kind in New-York, or, we believe, in the world. It occupies apartments in a hired house in the upper part of Broadway, and is supplied with refreshments from a restaurant in the cellar; it has a spacious and pleasant aperture cut for a reading-room fronting on Broadway, and a pleasant but small dining-room in the rear. The members of the Universe must be Roman Catholics. Among its members are Charles O Conor, James T. Brady, and many of the foreign Roman Catholic merchants doing business in New-York. It is the only one of our Ciubs that has a distinct char-

acter, as that was formed, like the Clubs of London, for the besefit of a class. There is, however, another Club, of which we saw an announcement a few days since, whose name distinctly indicates its character It is the Journalists' Club, and it has rooms in the Mcffatt Building, on the corner of Broadway and Au-thony at ; but we believe it has hardly, as yet, been sufficently constituted to be enumerated in the cata-

logue of New York Clubs. The Union Club, which has recently taken possession of its new Club-House in Fifth av., is, in fact, the only Club in the New World that deserves d in connection with the great clubs of London. The desultory character of the Union, and its indefinite purpose, are very well expressed by its

meaningless name. It is, in some sort, a unless of all kinds of people for their own individual conven. encos It is, simply, a Restaurant and Reading room for ... exclusive use of its members; and, out of the fire hundred who enjoy its peculiar privileges, p.v. bare one hundred may find it an indispensable convenience. The Club House, to be perfect, must be the natural cut-growth of a social condition, such as does not exist in this City, and such as cannot for many years to come. Idlers are the very life of the Clab-House: half-psy officers, annuitants, rich bachelors and waiters on Providence, are the kind of people who require the economical inxuries and conveniences of such institutions, and there are but few of these classes in New-York, at present. The Union, however, is in a very flourishing condition, and will bear a favorable comparison with some of the lesser Clubs of London. It was founded in the year 1865, and occupied for a long time a house on the east size of Broadway, belonging to William B. Astor, noar Walker at , and, for the first two or three years, a house on the opposite side, near Bond-at. It has recently taken possession of its samptnous new house, on the corner of Twenty-First-st. and Fifth-avenue. built on ground which was a meadow when the Conb was first formed, and where many of its members have shotenips in their boyhood. The lot on which the Clubhouse stands is 65 feet on the avenue, by 120 feet deep, and cost \$46,000; the ground was marshy, and the foundation alone cost \$6,000. The house is a substantial structure of brick, faced with brown stone, and is one of the most imposing edifices in that noble avenue of magnificent dwelling-houses, though its architectural details will not bear a critical examination. The entrance is in Twenty first-st., but it has a false portal in the center of the avenue front which is more noble, per se, than the real one, though it is au architectural blemish, as are the heavy cornices of the windows of the third story, which are overshadowed by the bold wooden comice that adds greatly to the beauty of the front. There are three atories, with a basement and a tie; the hight of the caves from the ourb stone is 58 feet. There are 12 rooms in the base ment, the largest of which is appropriated for the kitchen: the others are used for wine blus storerooms, Superintendent's room, and a private dining-parior. On the first floor there are five rooms and the principal ball, in which is the magnificent staircase that leads to the upper spartments. The largest of the rooms on this floor is the dising room—a truly noble spartment, of magnificent proportions, and said to be finer, though not in splendor of decorations, than the dining rooms of any of the London Club-Houses. It is sixty by ferty feet, and the hight of the ceiling is twenty-two feet. It has a superb buffet of black walnut, and all the wood work and furniture are either of the same material, or painted to resemble it. The reading-room, fronting on the Avenue, is a beautiful spartment, of twenty six by sixteen feet. The other rooms on the first floor are the hat and closk room, reception-room, and office. The hall is fourteen by sixty feet, with a bonntiful tesselated pavement, and a sky-light ninetyfive feet above the foot of the stairs. On the seco theor there are eight spartments appropriated for whist-room, private dining rooms, library, and sitting-rooms; on the third floor there are six apartments, the largest of which is the billiard-room, very sumptuous and comfortable, with lounges for lookers on: the other apartments are used for a general committee room, superintendent's room, anti a private dining and supper-room. The fourth floor is occupied by the eleeping apartments for servants. There are battony rooms for the use of members, and every convenience which may be found in a first rate private residence, or a hotel. The furniture of the use is rich substantial, and elegant, but not showy. All the wood-work is either of black walnut, or painted to resemble it, and presents an unpleasantly strong contrast to the pure white walls. The servants of the Cinb-House consist of a Superintendent, three French cocks, the Chef being an artist of the highest clars, and about thirty waiters, and scullions. None of the members are allowed to lodge in the house It is open at 7 in the morning in summer, and 8 in winter, and closes at 2 A. M The number of members has been limited to five hundred heretafore. but they are to be incressed. The cost of member ship is one hundred dollars admission fee, and fifty dollars yearly; the first yearly fee was twenty dollars. Then it was raised to thirty dollars, and is now fifty. None but members are allowed to enter the Club House, and, as it is said by those who have the happiness to enjoy its privileges, to be the best esting-house in the world, superior to the Reform Club, and no wise inferier to Vefour's, in the Café de Paris, i's Crystal windows are like the cloud gates of Paradise to many a mesculine peri who casts curious

glances at them as he perambulates the Avenue. Mr. Kerner, the Superintendent, is a Hollander, who was once in the military service of his Dutch Majesty.

The cost of this luxurious Club-House was about

two hundred thousand dollars, including the furni-THE RAILROAD QUESTION AT ERIE.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, May 1, 1855.

In a letter written some time ago, and which was published in THE TRIBUNE, I stated that many good itizens deplored the course which had been pursued by the Legislature of this State in regard to a certain Of course, I alluded to the troubles at Erie, and sincerely hoped that they were at an end; in this, however, I was mistaken. Your readers are familiar with the general policy of our legislation in relation to railroads running from the Ohio State line to Erie; that a break in the gauge was established in that place by law, in the year 1851, and subsequently repealed; that the Franklin Canal Company's charter was repealed in 1854, and restored to an Ohio Company the same year, upon certain conditions; aud. among other things, they were required to subscribe \$300,000 to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and build a branch road from their depot to the harbor. For these and other consideraone the Ohio Company was chartered, and authorized to run their road through the City of Erie, and connect the same with the North-East Company's Road. At a little later period, when the latter Company were changing the gauge, as authorized by law the chilzens of Erle resisted it by force, and obstructed the road by tearing up the rails. About this time a sult was commenced in the Sapreme Court, to test th validity of the location of the road and bridges in Erie, and also at Harbor Creek. I have not the decision of the Court before me, but it is a remarkable production, and will be long remeasbared by those in terested, and by the public generally. The North East Company was chartered in 1842, and ten years East Company was chartered in 1812, and ten years were allowed for completing the road. In 1842, when the survey was made, the location became a subject of consideration and a few etizens of Erie favored the Harber route; but a fierce opposition was waged against it, and it was defeated by the very men who have been here all winter clamoring for the restoration of the policy which they opposed. Two of the gottlemen referred to were Directors when the road was located, and were responsible for what they did, but row attempt to shift the responsibility upon some one clee. In 1851 the rails were laid in the City of Eric, and the event was celebrated with suitable caramonies. Judge Thompson, at the presentatives from that County, made the congranulatory speech, and all things promised a happy future.

The main points decided by the Court were three, as follows: The road was improperly located at Harbor Creek, by occupying too much of the common road. Secondly, the bridges over the streets were too low; and, thirdly, the western terminus was not in the territory of the old Borough of Eric, as it existed in 1842, when the charter was granted. All these, it will be confessed, are grave allogations against the Company; and did space allow, it would be an easy task to point out the absurdities of this decision. Suffice it to say, that the decree of the Company at Harbor Creek, and also with the bridges which were declayed to be a "avisance," mainly on were allowed for completing the road. In 1849.

Court pointed out a remedy for the omissions of the Company at Harbor Creek, and also with the bridges which were declared to be a "anisance," mainly on the ground that the track was four feet ten inches wide instead of four feet eight-sad a half inches, or six feet. Such is the logic of the Court. The Company

were authorized to construct their road "from the "Borough of Errs." and the Court interpreted the law by acding, "as it was in 1842" Now, I am not a ware that the Court has any more right to add words on act of Assembly than private individuals, in order to make out a case. This assumption by the Court is the whole question and hence the obtains with all its consequences. I have already said that the Court, any had ten years to make their road, but before it was occated the limits of the borough were extended court, andly, and the tracks were laid down about was located the limits of the borough were extended south, ardly, and the tracks were laid down about axy par, her south of the old line. Tay Court decreed that this was a violation of the charter, and that the read should be taken up and laid on the other side of the line, which was done at an expense of nearly \$50,000 to the Coupany.

Soon after the see sloudof the Legislature commenced, in January last the averabers from Eric introduced a bill to repeal this charter, in consequence of these violations. This movement took everybody by surprise, and at first it was treated as a loke, or a design to at-

Soon after the sea viologithe logistature changes in January last the a vanishers from Erie istroduced a bill to repeal this charter, in consequence of these violations. This movement took everybody by surprise, and at first it was treated as a joke, or a design to accomplish some niterior pur tosse; but it proved a reality to those meet interested. It passed the House by a large vote—54 to 25. In the Senste the discussion was animated and interesting. Mr. Darsle of Pittsburgh, was the great champion for the bill. This gentleman is an old legislator, but experience does not mellow early prejudices, nor extrand either head or heart in considering questions of public policy. Mr. Threte has been in the Legislature thirteen years, and is just as illiberal now as he was the first day he made his appearance among us. With his Pittsburgh is the rising and setting sun, the center also, from and to which all improvements must point. Mr. Jordan, a new Senator, made an able speech against the bill, but to no purpose. The chief labor, however, fell upon Mr. Buckalew who is an old Secator, understands the subject well, and is a skillful debator. On a notion to strike out so much of the bill as requires a break in the gauge at Erie, he made an able argument, and exposed the fallacy of the doctrine which obstructs the free transit of cars and freight over railroads between important points. He reluxed, in severe terms, the attempt to make this gauge question one of State policy. His argument was eminently philosophical, and worthy of the young but the time of the bill. The most remarkale especie however, was made by Mr. Browner of Philadelphia county. He took a very extended view of the subject—did not confine bioself to State policy of the State. Seasor Crabb spake on both sides, though he voted against the bill. The most remarkale speech however, was made by Mr. Browner of Philadelphia County. He took a very extended view of the subject—did not confine bioself to State policy—but included the Great West, and the "rest of ma

the like and a commodate more companies and individuals by making it at Eris than at any other place. To accomplish this, it is only necessary to move one rail an inch and shalf on a road sostered here and there over Ohio; and he had heard that all this could be done for about \$9.000 per mile. This is a specimen of the argument to justify a break in the gauge—and made, too, by a Senator representing a connectical and a business constituency. On the firal passage of the bill, the vote atond 20 to 13.

The bill after repealing the charter to the stockholders upon the condition that they will construct their road to the harbor, with a gauge of either 4 feet 8) inches, or six feet, at their option. It is thus provided, so far as legislation is concerned, that a permanent break in the gauge shall be made at Eris. The policy which has dictated this legislation is narrow and selfish in the extreme, and experience will demonstrate in a short time, how answe it is. No city can prosper under such a policy; and while it may enable the citizens of Erie to have free access to New York City, it introduces a darsperous rival to Philadelphia for the trade which may be brought there in versus from the Lakes. It is true that the trade of the Lakes is very large, but it does not necessarily foll w that Philadelphia can cosx it into the harbor of Leie, and thus reck a market in that city. Freight, once affect upon the Lakes, goes down to the lowest point, which is Buffalo, and theree to the Atlantic boards. Your Eric Raitroed Company have found this to be true to their lesert's context, and so I apprehend will the vice per ple of Erie, and also the saracious Sanators from Philadelphia, who fevor this project. The trade and travel which pass Cleveleand are destined for New York and cannet be arrested at Erie, and this Senator Darsie known full well, but desires to create delay at this pouch, and expense in transhipping, in the hope of forcing it to come to Pittshurgh by the Wellsville Road.

The bill is now in the hands of the Gove

shipping, in the hope of forcing it to come to Pittsburgh by the Welisville Road.

The bill is now in the hands of the Governor; but what he will do with it remains to be sees. I know what he should do but have no power to set in the premiers. A veto, based upon the principles involved in the question, would elevate the character of the Governor very much; besides, it would check the spirit of distrust which begins to pervade the public mind in regard to the security of investments in corporations granted by the Legislature. Such a decument would have a happy affect at this time, and I hope the Governor will have sufficient nerve for the crisis. The spirit of insupordination which has characterized the proceedings at Eric should be rebuked, and this is a suitable occasion to do it. Should the bill be signed, the Company will contest its legality in our Courts, and I am disposed to think the Judges will reputies the action of the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIAN.

THE SLAVE-DRIVER'S IN KANSAS.

**Penn The Squatter Secrept. (Gen. Stringfolium apparent)

THE SLAVE-DRIVER'S IN KANSAS.

From The Squatter Scavega, (Gen. Stringf-Row's paper.)
THE STATE OF KANSAS — Four months since, the first election in Kansas was held at that time we polled about 3,000 votes; we now poll nearly 7,009—more than double! At this ray of progression, we shall, (as we predicted in the second number,) have the 90,000 inhabitants by next November, and ask comission into the Union, that we may take part in the great struggle of 1856 for the Presidency. Huzza for D. R. Atchison, the squatters' candidate for President. May be be in the Senate of the United States to welcome us when we rap for admission.

Atchison and Touck,—At a large meeting of the squatters of Kansas Territory the above ticket was nonlineted as the choice of the squatters for President and Vice President in 1856. We take off our hat, and, with a good grace, join in cheers for Atchison and Toucy, Cubs, the Sandwich Islands, and the campaign of 156.

-We received a letter, last week, from PHEACHING.—We received a letter, last week, from the Rev. A. Monroe, Superintendent of the Methodist Church South, through the hands of the Rev. Mr. Davis, who is now organizing the churches from this place to Nemeha. He informs us that the Rev. Mr. McNealey will have charge of this place. Mr. McNealey is from St Charles, and recently from Virginia. We can commend him as a gentleman of talent a Christian, and sound on the "Goose." We shall ball his arrival with much pleasure; we are "as "sheen without a shepherd." sheep without a shephard

WAGES IN CALIFORNIA -We find in The San

	WAGES IN CALIFORNIA I'VE HALL IN THE SHIP
	Francisco Price Current, of March 30, the following
	rates of Labor in San Francisco:
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ı	SLAVERY UNPROFITABLE IN TEXASFrom a pri-
d	and letter dated Hanston Towns April 4 to a con-

vate letter, dated Houston, Texas, April 4, to a gen

vate letter, dated Houseon, Texas, April 4, as a gent theman in this City, we cull a paragraph:

"I have talked in private Anti-Sinvery to a great many persons here, and find that they colonide with us (the Anti-Sinvery party) in every particulus was one, and that is the mode of remedy. They say the Government ought to buy up all of the slaves, and send them off to Africa; others say they wished there rever were any slaves in the country. In connection, allow me to state that the cotton raised and picked here by the German who have immigrated to this here by the Germans who have immigrated to this State, is worth, in this market from I to I courts a pound more than that which is attended to by six va-proving conclusively that slave labor is not the most MEXICO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.
MEXICO, Thur-day, April 19, 1855. The revolution still continues, and it seems that the Government is doing nothing to suppress it, but on the contrary, it appears from the procent aspect of things, that a reverse has befallen them in the South; for Gen. Zires has returned to this city with all the troops he had left, amounting to about five or six hundred men out of one thousand two hundred which he had when attacked and beaten by Alvarez's forces at the pass of the Mescals River. The greater part of his men deserted; the truth is, the soldiers of the Government do not like their occupation and desert by scores on the first opportunity, and, being subject to military law if retaken, retire for into the mountainous regions, but sometimes join the opposite party, or independent and casual marauding bands, either to pillage to live, and annoy the Government troops, or become perfect outcasts, living in idleness and indiscriminate plunder.

The country, of course, is still in a most unsettled state, and I see no end to it but with the fall of the present Government: and probably not even then will these trembles cease. This struggle will, doubtless, be a long one, and the eventual success of the Government is, to all minds here, extremely problematical, for it is unpopular, and only sustains itself where it has superior, absolute physical force, and money. which is freely spent in its support. On the other hand, the leaders of the revolution, though few and without soy fixed plan, have the sympaties of all that are not connected with the Government; have considerable wealth among themselves; many are bitter personal enemies of Sana Anna; have great influence over their adherents: are tenacious; and, having theroughly embarked in their undertaking, will not be liable to abanden it as long as a hope exists of success, or they have a desire to be avenged. papers continue to ann unce new victories by the Government troops, but we do not perceive any diminution of their numbers or resources. They maintain almost absolute sway throughout the State of Guerrero: exist largely in Michogeau, and a portion of Mexico; cause frequent and very recious trouble in Guanajuato; have giv-

en great annoyance in Tehuantepee; and now, even Chiapas is threatened by a pronunciamiento. On the 6th instant the revolutionists suddenly assembled, in number about 1.500, before the City of Leon, (five leagues from the capital, Guana-juato,) and threatened to sack it but the inhabit-sats entered into negotiations with them and bought them off.

bought them off.

The Conducts, which arrived here on the 13th inst., from Guanajusto with nearly \$1,000,000, was threatened also, by nearly 1,000 of this same class; but they did not attack it for the want, as is supposed, of the necessary arms. Not one of the papers has dared to mention these facts, but

they are too true.
Of the \$60,600 or \$70,000 a month which ought to be paid into the General Treasury by the State to be paid into the General Treasury by the State of Gunnajunto, not a penny has been remitted for many months. The full amount is, nevertheless, collected by the authorities there, who, no doubt, know best what becomes of it.

During the prevalence of this state of things, nothing can be done in the way of progress by the penceful citizen. The minds of the business por-

penceful citizen. The minus of the community are unsettled, and there is not one who will invest capital in any undertaking, not one who will invest capital in any undertaking. not one who will invest capital in any undertaking, but, on the contrary, endeavors to curtail his business transactions—or, at all events, not to extend them; thus there is almost a complete singuation of trade, the surplus money is hearded up, and commerce is on the decline. This affects the revenue, and must some os to a greater extent. Even for some time past the want of means has been forescent from that source; but it cannot be provided for; and the only way for the Government to provide for future necessities, as far as we can see at present, will be to dispose of another portion of its territory; and most probably this will be done but not until they are to far out of money that there shall be no and most probably this will be done but not until they are to far out of money that there shall be no other securce. Without this it appears impossible for the Government to get on—for its army must be paid feel, and elethed; if this is not done it becomes an enemy of the Government, and the humble servant

those who will or can pay it.

Every means is resorted to by the Press to sus in the Government; the most disastrous picture Every means is resorted to by the Press to sustain the Government; the most disastrous pictores are drawn of the effects of Fodoration complet with the neer-sary abuse, of course, of the United States; and all kinds of reports are daily given of success against the Revolutionists, dwelling upon the happy results of Centralism, and adduces all that castend to dissourage the belief in the progress, or successful interest to the effect of the Victories gained by the Government troops by true or false, not one of them is relied on as true. I give an instance in point: A few days ago the official paper complained of this in its usual scolding way, and said that the amouncement of the shooting of Morono, for detection, was not sufficiently credited; and, as it said in order that no one should present to the Minister of War on the subject. Yet, notwithstanding this, trav it published the official dispatch of the Minister of War on the subject. Yet, notwithstanding this, the story is not be leved by a soul in Maxico. The facts, as believed here, are substantially as follows, and I give them to show you what faith is put in the Government reports. Moreno was sent to the Soath with 2000 men, and had secret orders to go over to Alvarez, for the purpose of betraying him. He did so, and when the plot was supposed to have succeeded. Santa Anna went to Chilpanoingo, and there book the command in person to offer himself as a bait to Alvarez; but the latter, feeling convinced of the conspiracy, sent Moreno by himself, principally to operate against Santa Anna, who had given his men orders to seize the traitor Moreno, as well as Alvarez, tie them and bring them in prisoners; but they not being able to reach Alvarez, caught the former, and, to have appearances, in order nee to expose the failure of his own design, Senta Anna has prefended to have had him shot. It is clear to all that agreat blow of State was intended to be given when Santa Anna went to the Seutin, and nothing lear than the expectation of taking Alvarez would have that a great blow of State was intended to the Swith, and nothing less than the expectation of taking Alvarez would have induced him to go there; but to save himself from the inputation of being placed in a ridiculous position in case of a failure, he gave out beforehand the foelish tretait that he sought the benefit of his health, when it is well known that he never was in better health than at that time.

then at that time.

A decree has been issued probibiting the other pa-A decree has been issued prohibiting the other papers from making any extra its from the official matter published in the Government paper, because it is alleged that the true sense of the articles is not thus given. They are permitted to publish the whole.

Don Luis Parrer, the Minister of Finance, has resigned his post, and D. Manuel Canseco, of the Tribinal de Cuentor, has been appointed in his stead.

A decree has been promulgated permatting the manufecture of powder, and fire and other arms, by individuals. The former is to pay a daty to the Government of 10 per cent, on the net proms, and the latter four per cent.

ment of 10 per cent. on the net prones, and the factor per cent.

The Conducts, with about \$1,800,000, left here on the 15th itstat for Vera Cruz.

The erculation duty on money which leaves this city by Conductas now, is raised to seven per cent., and the caport duty is to be three per cent.

In consequence of the roads being infested by the revolutionists, the Government have given orders for the augmentation of the tobacco guards during the transportation of tobacco from one place to another.

the augmentation of the tobacco guards during the transportation of tobacco from one place to another. An exchasive privilege has been given to Mont Alfred Bablot d'Olbrenta, for lighting this city with gas for ten years. The gas to be extracted from onal charbon oits, resinous gums, (résines) or water. A certain portion of the city is to be lighted in eighteen mouths from February last.

The decree of 21st June, 1849, permitting Spanish versels to fish on the coest of Yucatan, has been remarked.

ared. From the lat of August next, the municipal func From the lat of August flext, the mulniapat rand-principle and mulnicipality are to be performed by a person styled an Intendence, in all places where there be not twenty persons who can read and write. Where the latter exist, the Intendente is to be assisted by Councelors. He is appointed, and can only be removed by the Government. This decree contains 173 articles.

Two highway robbers were executed here on the A battalion of troops have been sent from the castle of San Juan D'Ullos to the Gnatzacusicos.

We had a slight shock of an earthquake here on the 10th inst. at 121 A. M., and another on the following day, at 121 P. M.

Among various other notices in the name.

day, such as puffs, &c., headed "Mexico and its "Suburbs," "Books," &c., I read the following:

day, such as puffs, &c., headed. "Mexico and its "Suburbs," "Books," &c., I read the following: "Six pair of sears."

The National of Ures (Sonore) published the following: "The Captain of the tribe of the Ric Gda lowing: "The Captain of the tribe of the Ric Gda "presented to the Captain of the tribe of the Ric Gda "presented to the Captains, lately, six pair of "ears of six Apaches that he Sided in the vicinity of the Pinal Mountain. We hear that, for this act, "he has received the customary gradification, as also did ten of his preferred companions."

During the continuance of all the disorders in consequence of this revolution, several sersons allege they wave been greatly prejudiced in their busicess, and interfered with illegally by the Government authoricles: therefore they are preferring claims to beavy amounts against this country. Some, I hear, amount to \$1,000,000.

There received letters from various parts of the United States by this steamer, the correspondence of which arrived note to day, and I find that the Post-Office of Cincinnati, Dhio, requires texaty coats to be paid on letters, composed of one sheet of ordinary letter paper, from these per steamer from New-Orleans to Vera Crus, while that of New-York charges the legal price of ten cents, which, I know from experience to be that established by law (unless it has been altered since last summer. I have myself paid ten certs, and therefore know, and I have use paic the same in Cincinnati Post Office for letters destined to my correspondentabers, and no more was required, while in Boston I have not to pay taxasty. Please let the fact be known, in order that the error may be corrected, for I believe it to be nothing more.

Santa Anna is reported to be quite iid. Conches are ordered not to drive near the Palsee in order not to disturb his Mest Serens Highnes's shumbers. They asy something is the matter with his fear? I should not woncer it there was, I don't think it was ever all right.

To more on the first part of the surrage of Santa Anna into

morrow is a feast day, on account of its being the antiversary of the entrance of Santa Anna into Mexico. The next, also, on account of the ceromonies relating to the Immaculate Conception; and then comes Sunday. What glorious times we have. "Cosas de Marico." Respectfully yours, E.

HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent. HAVANA, Wednesday, April 25, 1855.

On the 23d inst. the Spanish Consul's barge conveyed some Spanish official on board the United States steamer San Jacinto, and as he left that thip a salute was fired—the salute of the San Jacin's of course was returned by one of the Spanish vessels-of-war, which hoisted the flag of the United States at her mast head. Immediately it was reported that all the difficulties with the Government of the United States had been settled, and yesterday this report was a general matter of conversation and belief.

The volunteers, I am teld, are to cease being drilled, and the Island, as report says, is to be shortly declared no longer in a state of siege. This assuredly bears an appearance of peace, but yet I do not believe all the difficulties between the two Governments are arranged, much as it may be the true interest of each they should be. The weather is agreeably warm in the shade.

THE TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

As the 10 50 Accommodation train from Rochester, on the Old Road, was turning the curve just west of this city, on Sunday night, it ran over a horse that attempted to cross the track, by which the last car was thrown of the track down an embankment of some thirty feet, almost instantic killing. Mr. Meson O. throw tell and the care thirty feet, almost instantly killing Mr. Myron O. Wilder, or Connotations, and badly injuring seven others, who were in the car.

From the testimony taxen by Coroner Wm. Hall.

who held an inquest upon the body of the decessed at the St. Charles Hotel yesterday morning, we gather the following facts relative to this very painful occur-

Conductor Gifford, who had charge of the train, says that he was in the forward car at the time; that he had just left the ill fated our where, while collecting the tickets, he saw Mr. Wilder reclaining in two seats with his head toward the window on the north side, apparently sound asleep. The first he knew of the accident was what the heat car became detached from the train. The train then held up, and was stopped, and he immediately repaired to the accident was where he found the car a perfect week, below the sunbankment, and a scena of constantial. reree: Conductor Gifford, who had charge of the train, below the embankment, and a scene of consterration and suffering among the unfortunate passengers. He says Mr. Wilder lived scarcely five minutes after he

was extricated from the wrack.

The Engineer of the train, Mr. Samuel Gifford, tes-fified that he did not see the horse until they were sil but on to him: that the animal was just stooping tified that he did not see the saimal was just stopping on to the track when the locomotive struck him, and that he was carried a number of rods on the cowesteber before the train ran over him. The train had been checked, as it always is, before reaching the curve—the ergine having been shut off, and the hain at the same time going at the rate of only about 12 pulces in hour. The fireman, Mr Cleveland, was 12 pulces in hour, other locomotive, oiling the valves,

train at the same time going at the rate of only about it meles an hour. The fireman, Mr. Clyveland, was on the front part of the locomotive, oiling the valves, preparatory to stopping the train, and it is almost a minele that he was not struck by the house when he was thrown up by the cow catcher. He had his back turned toward the horse, his face fronting the engine. He excaped, however, unhurt.

Under those circumstances we think the accident was unavoidable. The horse coming upon the track suddenly, and the ergineer being just at that moment engaged in checking the engine preparatory to entering the city, we cannot attach any serious blame to him for falling to see the annimal, or for the paintel and fatal consequences of the accident—and yet we are not disposed to pronounce him entirely blameless. The engineer of a railroad train, when turning a long curve like the one in question, ought to have his eyes about him, and look abend continually. He cannot be too watchful at such a time.

Mr Wilder, the gentleman who was killed, has for several years rapided at Canandaigus, where he has been

Mr. Wilder, the gentleman who was killed, has for saveral years resided at Canandaigus, where he has been practicing law. A clergyman from that vicinity, who was present at the Coroner's inquest, says he was a very worthy young man—a man of good telents and fair promise. He was a single man, and his parents reside in Bristol, Ontario Co., some 8 miles from Canandsigna. He was going to New York on business. Hed with him a carpet-bag, and among other things found in his pockets was a Bible. There were no external marks of injuries on the body, and Dr. Hoyt's opinion is that his death was caused by injuries to the brain and spinal marrow.

brain and spinal marrow.

Only one of the inmates of the wrecked car escaped undurt. The following are the names of those in-

under the tolowing are the measured builtees in different ports of the head and body. Injuries not of a serious nature.

S. H. Ingersoll, of New York City, seriously hurt internally, in the neighborhood of the chest. His sufferings were intense, and his life was almost despaired of for a time yesterday morning. He is much better, however, and will doubtless recover. He is under the care of Drs. Hovt and Mercer.

Clinton Brainard, of New-York City, received tome severe bruises on the head—not considered serious however.

ricus however.
Zalmon J. Furman, of Skaneateles, received some

Zelmon J. Furnan, of Sancecusiy hurt.
Internal injuries. Not dangerously hurt.
Charles Irenring of this City, was severely hurt, having his ackle badly crushed, his head bruised, and being otherwise injured. He will recover, it is thought though fears are entertained that his leg will have to be amputated. Mr. Isenring has been clerk in the brok establishment of Mesers. Hall & Hopkins

for a number of years.

Jesch Leib, of this city, received some sovers bruises in different parts of the body—also internal injuries. His condition is not dangerous however. Mr. L. is clerk in the leather store of Van Buren &

Smith.

Mr. Becker, a brakeman on the traic, was vary boddy hort about the head and otherwise. His injuries are not considered dangerous.

The Coroners Jury, siter taking all the testimony as to the circumstates attending the death of Mr. Wilder, returned a verdict of "Death from una-"voldable accident.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE -This Committee met at the Broadway House last evening, William Halt presiding; C. W. Schaffer, Secretary. The usual incidental business was transacted, and several Committees reported, whereupon C. W. Schaffer, of the Sixth Ward, introduced a resolution for the pointment of a Committee of five to request the oval of tifteen or twenty Democrats out of the Rter's Office. This was adopted unanimonally, and this Committee appointed. Mr. Schaffer declined serving on the Committee. It was agreed to continue the Whig Headquarters at the Broadway House.

THE MURDER COMPLETE -Mr. Richard Wight, who was shot at New-Haven a few days since, by a young man named Clark, died yesterday morning. The pistel ball was found in the brain. His widow is in a state of mind bordering upon insanity, while Clark seems quite cool and self-passessed. A CORRECTION FROM LIBERIA.

The following is an extract of a private letter from President Jeseph J. Roberts, of Liberts, to a gentle-man in Philadelphia. It was dated at the Govern-, ent House, Menrovia, Feb. 16, 1855, and was receive. by the ba k Estelle, at this port:

Mr. A ashington's letters, published in Tax Tam-use, have be 20 received and read by the peoples here with much asto ishment. He gives a dark picture, certainly, of social life in laberia; and were his atta-

with much asto, ishment. He gives a dark picture, certainly, of social "fe in laberia; and were his attaturents correct and trn, brid, well might Liberia; blash for shame." I have no, spoken with him on the subject of them, but I am inh wind he confesses that he wrote under false impress, he with regard to some things and from the misrapre, solutions of other persons with respect to other things, which he thought it his city to condemn.

"Now, no one will deny that the friungements of this society, for the care and support of immigrants, from various causes, have suffered greatly—but that they suffer to the extent, or that the suffering is so general smong new immigrants, as Mr. Washington would imply, is not the case. His letters connear many, many exaggerations, and his story about "raw" hides and cat a nine-tails" is a perfect farce. It is true the mertality among the immigrants by the "Moregan Dist" was great; but even here Mr. Washington is greatly at faut. Of that company—instead of nine, as he averit —more than sixty now surrive, and are doing well. Mr. Pitney has imputed, and I believe in a heaver the result of his investigations on his return to the United States. I doubt not he will place the whole that result of his investigations on his return to the United States. I doubt not he will place the whole thing in its proper light, wherescover the blame may attach?

Fatal Accident A certespondent in Connecticut sends us the following:

cut sends us the following:
"In Fairfield, in this State; a short time since, Mr"In Fairfield, in this State; a short time since, Mr-"In Fairfield, in this State; a short time since, Mr. Guy, a deaf and dumb man, was au dealy killed while in the act of falling a tree. He left the house in the early part of the aftersoon to attend to his work. Nothing was thought of him ustil about dark—the natal time for his return home. As it began to grow late, and lie did not return, rice was entertained for his safety. His employer, with some obergentlemen, started in reacted of him. On arriving at the place where he had been worsing, they o ber gentlemen, started in search of him. On armying at the place where he had then working, they
found him terribly mangled and dead. It appears as
the tree was failing, a leads caught on another free
and was described failing directly upon him. Being deaf, his attention probably was not called to the
limb when it brease. On examination, his neck and
one leg were found to be broken, also his skull
severely fractured. He leaves a with and large

cre leg were found to be broken, also his skull severely frechried. He leaves a wish and large family to more his untimely end.

"The showe catastropic was still fresh in the minds of the people when they were again called to witness enother. Mr. Whipple, an old and much esteemed townsman, lost his life by being thrown from a wagon. According to a state-rest of his son, who was present, a young man with a team were a short distance behind them, and in pursing down a hill the borse became frightened by the breaking of the barness. The driver was soon thrown out, when the borse became perfectly free. At the time of the accident, the unfortunate man was passing a dispway. The road would not allow more than two teams to pass at a time. As he frightened horse peased them the wagens became auddenly estangled, and Mr. Whipple was violently presipitated to the ground. The unjured man sustained a sewere compound frather of the elbow joint. Immediately after the accident his was placed under the charge of Dr. Sweet, but in spite of his close attentiveness, the suffering and lingered in exernciating pain but a short time, with death put an end to his sufferings."

THE GREAT FIRE.—The total loss by this fire iron not yet been fully ascertained, but it will not, as and stated on Saturday, probably exceed 3630,000. In stated on Saturday, probably exceed 3530,000. In some of the papers the loss of the instrume compajures of the city is estimated at \$400,000. It will not, probably, exceed \$250,000. The loss of Mr. Nosis Lincoln, Senier, owner of Lincoln's whatf, is stated to us at \$15,000. The loss of the Neptune office for \$15,000. The loss of the Neptune office will not probably exceed \$8,000. The loss paid by the Franklin office was \$375.

The North American bard only \$1,000. The loss of the Franklin office is but \$2,000, not \$15,000 as stated in some accounts. Mr. Seth Adams had a lot of sugar, valued at several thousand collars, burnt. No insurance.

rance.
It is stated that the steam engine was not used because an ir junction has been rerved on the city by a person in Cincinnatii, who claims the invention.

Buston Traveller, April &.

A CAPACIOUS CARPET BAG .- Monuness recuion-

A Capacious Capper Bao.—Meanness recisionally meets with a shock that is a lesson to all concerted, especially to the victim. On the Seveland case, a day or two since, coming to Buffalo, was a stalwart man, going to New York to buy goods. He was not what might be called a stingy or close man, but he was one who, when there was a cent has him that swindling might deprive bim of, would accrined 50 bill to save the copper. Our friend hat started from Cleveland without any breakfast, and when E the howe in sight, he gathered himself up for a goneral skirnish for any on all kinds of provisions. Habada carpet bag with him, and going into the lining room at Eric depositud his corpet bag on one chair, while he took another by its side. He was localed a carpet bag with him, and going into the lining room at Eric depositud his corpet bag on one chair, while he took another by its side. He was localed about the minutes—prirectly oblivious to sayining, save that he has a bressed consciousness of so mething impide sud-greenally filling up his "inwards." About the time, the landlard came round, and stooping by our Friend's chair, cisculated, "Dollar Sir." "A dollar responded the eating man—"a dollar heavily you only charged fifty coals a meal for one—shi? "That's true," sind meanness, "but I coant your earpet-bag one, thought forth. The had fort passed on. Our friend deliberately arone, and opening his carpetbag, full to itselfe mouth discoursed unto it, saying." Carperbag—t seems your est—at less if ye spaid for you, and now you must eat, "upon which he seized ever, thing coastle within his reach, rute, calsing, ap-

you, and now you must eat, —upon which he selved every thing contails within his reach, nits, raising, apples, cakes, and pirs, and smid the rears of the bystanders, the celight of his brother paranagers, and the disconfiture of the landlors, phagmathesly went and took biasest in theoris. He said he had provisions essent to the time to New-York, after a bountful supply, and here revised out in the cars. There was at least seworth in the his,—upon which the landlord resilizes nothing in the way of profit. So much for measuress.

[Suffile Republican. m, and now you must est,

DEATH OF JAMES HOLIDAY, Esq.—A telegraphic dispatch, received by his acc-in-law, Abrain Kooms, Esq., of this city, instevening, amounced the death of James Holloay, Esq., at the residence of his son-in-law, E. W. McCabe, in Auburn, yesterday. Mr. H. Was formerly a resident of the town of Beuhlehem, near our city line, and was long a Justice of the Peace of that town and embed quently an associate Justices of the Hibertian Provident Sciety of this city, was its first President and was continued in that position by the Society for many years. He was an inticate first President and was continued in that position by the Society for many years. He was an inticate first of the late Capt. Mahar, and cooperated with him and others of our citizets in ebtancing the wishers of adopted citizens. For many years, and up to the time of his leaving the city, he was a constant acterior of the late of the first presbytorian Church, of which he was a highly respected member. Some twelve years in the restrict from the active pursuits of life to a ferm in the ear of Cato, Cayura County, where he remained onth within the past two years, during which true he has tested with one of his son-in-law in the City of Auburn. He was allessed a good nitzen, a faitful frierd, and an exemplary Christian. The evening of bis days was spant in drawing that consolisting from the Eible which falls with such enriching grace upon the believer. His age was a sant 7 years.

[Allesy Ams. April -

Theory and the less was broken up and rapidly moving away, but the less was broken up and rapidly moving away, but the liver was not yet clear. On Managa has the liver was not yet clear. On Managa has the liver was not yet clear. On Managa has the liver was not yet clear. On Managa has the liver was not yet clear. On Managa has the liver has a liver and the liver has a liver and the land riverer feet. When about four hundred yards from riverer feet. When about four hundred yards from rivers feet. When about four hundred yards from rivers heat, and while they had quitted, and a charp hissing sound, which they had quitted, and a charp hissing sound, which the lice was moving down. They were in a very congruent position, and immediately commanded onlying for the shore. Around them was a moving down less of larger of the shore. Around them was a moving mass of jagged, rotten loc, and they were obliged to applies of safety, with the exception of one gentle has —Mr. Sancesor—whe was brought ashore by thelear little under a cake of lice, dead. Whether he was frightened to death, is not known. Hor Whather — We retice by our Georgia and Hor Whather — We retice by our Georgia and

Wiether he was frightened to death, is not known.

Hot Wrather — We retice by our Georgia and South Carelina exchanges that we are not alone in the exjoyment of warm weather. In Augusta the mercur, he ranged flow ey in 92° in the shade. At Columnia (S. C., it has eached 92°. It Savannah on the 19th ult, the mercury reached 94°. The Currier, of that city, says that on the 20th ult the thermometer ladicated 193°!

Commissioner to the French Exhibition. Got-Hippin, of R. I., has appointed Cap. C. F. of Warren, Commissioner of this State at the french industrial Exhibition.